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Agenda item 94 (k)
General and complete disarmament: Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 10 October 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the declaration by Mongolia regarding its nuclear-weapon-free status signed on 17 September 2012 (see annex) in parallel with the joint declaration of the People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status (A/67/393-S/2012/721).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the annex thereto circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 94 (k), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Od **Och**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-54888 (E) 181012

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Annex to the letter dated 10 October 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration by Mongolia regarding its nuclear-weapon-free status

Emphasizing that in its foreign policy Mongolia sets the goal of pursuing its national interests, developing friendly cooperation with all the countries of the world as well as actively contributing, to the extent possible, to the efforts of the international community to strengthen peace and security,

Emphasizing also that, with respect to its two neighbouring States, Mongolia is pursuing the policy of maintaining balanced and friendly relations and developing broad cooperation,

Welcoming the Joint Declaration of the People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America on Mongolia's Nuclear-Weapon-Free Status, signed on 17 September 2012,

Noting in particular the intent of those States, expressed in their joint declaration of 17 September 2012, as long as Mongolia maintains its nuclear-weapon-free status, to respect that status and not to contribute to any act that would violate it,

Mongolia declares as follows:

1. Mongolia is pursuing a policy of refraining from joining any military alliance or grouping, or allowing the use of its territory against any other State as well as banning the stationing on its territory of foreign troops and weapons, including nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

2. Mongolia confirms that as a non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons it has fully complied with, in particular, the commitments set out in article II of that Treaty, and that, pursuant to the Law of Mongolia on its Nuclear-Weapon-Free Status, which entered into force on 3 February 2000, Mongolia also has the domestic legal status of being free from all nuclear weapons.

3. Mongolia confirms that, pursuant to Mongolia's law on its nuclear-weapon-free status, committing, initiating or participating in the following acts or activities relating to nuclear weapons is prohibited on the territory of Mongolia:

(a) Developing, manufacturing, or otherwise acquiring, possessing or having control over nuclear weapons;

(b) Stationing or transporting nuclear weapons by any means;

(c) Testing or using nuclear weapons;

(d) Dumping or disposing of nuclear-weapons-grade radioactive material or nuclear waste;

(e) Transporting through the territory of Mongolia nuclear weapons, or parts or components thereof, as well as nuclear waste or any other nuclear material specially designed or produced for weapons purposes.

4. Mongolia welcomes the following texts, which constitute the elements on which Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status is based:

(a) The statement concerning security assurances for Mongolia as regards nuclear weapons issued on 5 October 2000 by the People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America;

(b) The Joint Declaration of the People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America on Mongolia's Nuclear-Weapon-Free Status issued on 17 September 2012.

(*Signed*) Od **Och**
Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations

New York, 17 September 2012

United Nations A/67/518

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 78
United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/97. It covers the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law during 2012, as well as the activities planned for 2013.

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I. Introduction

1. By its resolution 66/97, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out, in 2012 and 2013, the activities specified in his report on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (A/66/505), submitted at its sixty-sixth session.

2. The present report provides information concerning the implementation of the Programme of Assistance in 2012, as well as activities planned for 2013, in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations contained in the above report.

II. Implementation of the Programme of Assistance during 2012 and activities planned for 2013

3. During 2012, the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat prepared several legal publications and maintained a number of websites listed in annexes I and II, respectively, to the present report.[1] The Office also received and assigned interns to participate in its work. The Office selects the individuals for these positions, arranges for the duration and type of their training and assigns them to projects, taking into account the needs of the Office as well as their particular interests and qualifications.[2]

4. The International Law Seminar held in conjunction with the annual session of the International Law Commission is considered under the agenda item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions", pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/98 (see A/67/10, paras. 301-314).

5. Capacity-building activities in the area of ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including fellowships, are considered under the agenda item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea", pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/231.[3] The twenty-fifth Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship was awarded to a candidate from Cuba in 2012.[4]

6. Capacity-building activities in the area of international trade law are considered under the agenda item entitled "Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-fifth session", pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/94.[5]

7. The Treaty Section organized two training seminars at United Nations Headquarters, in December 2011 and May 2012, on the registration of treaties and

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[1] The activities of the Office of Legal Affairs are reflected on the relevant web page on international law (www.un.org/law).

[2] The Codification Division also received and assigned postgraduate research assistants to participate in its work. Furthermore, the Division cooperates with academic institutions, which provide externs to assist with the preparation of studies of the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*. Interns, research assistants and externs are responsible for their expenses.

[3] See the relevant report of the Secretary-General (A/67/79 and Corr.1).

[4] See www.un.org/Depts/los/technical_assistance/hsa_fellowship/amerasinghe_fellowship.htm.

[5] See the report of UNCITRAL (A/67/17) and the note by the Secretariat (A/CN.9/753).

depositary practice of the Secretary-General. The Section also participated in similar training activities in Belarus, Colombia and South Sudan in 2011 and 2012.

8. . The Codification Division is responsible for the implementation of the Programme of Assistance. The Division performs various functions, such as preparing reports of the Secretary-General and providing services to the Advisory Committee and the Sixth Committee on the related agenda item. It also maintains the website on the Programme of Assistance.

International Law Fellowship Programme

9. The International Law Fellowship Programme provides the mo t comprehensive international law training by leading scholars and practitioners for lawyers from developing countries and co·ntries with emerging economies under the Programme of Assistance. The fellows attend courses at The Hague Academy of International Law and special seminars organized by the Codification Division, which cover a broad range of subjects relating to international law. Study visits are also arranged for the participants.

10. The International Law Fellowship Programme was held in The Hague from 9 July to 17 August 2012. A total of 19 fellows (10 men and 9 women) as well as two self-funded participants (one man and one woman) were selected for the Programme.[6]

11. The Hague Academy lectures included: "The United Nations and international law-making" (M. H. Arsanjani, former Director, Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat); "The creativity of international law" (general course) (S. Sur, Professor, University of Paris II (Panthéon-Assas)); "Human rights of undocumented migrants" (L. Ortiz Ahlf, Professor, Iberoamericano University); "The independence of arbitral bodies established in the framework of international organizations" (N. G. Ziadé, former Deputy Secretary-General, International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, the World Bank); "Jus cogens at the International Court of Justice" (S. Yee, Changjiang Xuezhe Professor, Wuhan University Institute of International Law); "The African Union and international law" (A. Yusuf, Judge, International Court of Justice); "Effects on individuals of protection systems under international law" (Ch. Swinarski, former Legal Counsel, International Committee of the Red Cross); and "Significance of the history of the law of nations in Europe and East Asia" (M. Yanagihara, Professor, Kyushu University).

12. The special seminars organized by the Codification Division included: "Introduction to international law" (G. Abi-Saab, Emeritus Professor, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, and Honorary Professor, Faculty of Law of Cairo University); "Peaceful settlement of disputes" and "Diplomatic protection" (L. Caflisch, Honorary Professor, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, and Chair of the International Law Commission); "Diplomatic and consular relations" (E. Wyler, Lecturer, Graduate

[6] A total of 250 applications were received from 53 Member States. Nineteen fellows were selected, from the following Member States: Belarus, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova and Uruguay. The two self-funded participants were selected from Mexico and the African Union.

Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva); "International environmental law" (L. Boisson de Chazournes, Professor, University of Geneva); "Law of treaties" (L. Condorelli, Professor Emeritus, University of Florence); "International humanitarian law" and "International criminal law" (E. David, Professor, Université libre de Bruxelles); "Law of the sea" (G. Burdeau, Professor, University of Paris I (Panthéon-Sorbonne)); "International human rights law" (E. Decaux, Professor, University of Paris II (Panthéon-Assas)); "International trade law" (M. M. Mbengue, Professor, University of Geneva); "International organizations" (P. Klein, Professor, Université libre de Bruxelles); and "Research in international law" and "The work of the International Law Commission" (S. Villalpando, Legal Officer, Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs).

13. Study visits were arranged for the participants to the International Court of Justice, on 27 July 2012; the International Criminal Court, on 3 August 2012; and the Permanent Court of Arbitration, on 10 August 2012. The participants received briefings from senior officials of those institutions. In addition, the Secretary-General of The Hague Academy of International Law, Y. Daudet, met the participants.

14. The Codification Division researched and collected legal materials recommended by the lecturers for the courses. The Division utilized its desktop publishing programme for the technical preparation of eight volumes of training materials in hard copy.[7] Furthermore, USB flash drives containing the training materials, as well as legal publications of the Division, were provided to facilitate electronic research for participants in developing countries with limited access to the Internet.

15. The General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to award a number of fellowships, to be determined in the light of the overall resources for the Programme of Assistance and to be awarded to qualified candidates from developing countries, to attend the International Law Fellowship Programme in 2012 in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 66/97.

16. Since 2010, the Codification Division has conducted the Fellowship Programme in The Hague as a necessary cost-saving measure to increase the number of fellowships (see A/65/514, para. 12). The Division will continue to perform all tasks related to the organization and administration of the Fellowship Programme in 2013 as long as it has the necessary resources to do so. The Codification Division intends to award 20 fellowships under the regular budget of the United Nations in 2013.

17. In order to achieve further cost savings, the Codification Division continued to invite universities, institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions (financial and in kind) and otherwise to assist in the implementation of the Fellowship Programme in accordance with paragraph 18 of resolution 66/97. The Registry of the International Court of Justice provided offices and related equipment for staff of the Codification Division and lecturers, as well as essential administrative and logistical support for the Programme. The Hague Academy of International Law provided a reduced tuition rate for the fellows and self-funded candidates. The Carnegie Foundation provided a seminar room as well

[7] These training materials will be available free of charge on the website of the Audiovisual Library of International Law.

as related equipment for staff of the Codification Division and lecturers. The International Criminal Court, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat provided publications free of charge, which were included in the training materials provided to the participants. Lastly, various entities, publishers and law journals granted permission to include scholarly articles free of charge in the study materials prepared for the participants in the Fellowship Programme.[8]

Regional courses in international law

18. The Codification Division is also responsible for organizing regional courses in international law. These courses provide high-quality training by leading scholars and practitioners on a broad range of core subjects of international law, as well as specific subjects of particular interest to developing countries in a given region. The courses provide an important mechanism for expanding the international law training opportunities available to lawyers from developing countries given the limited number of participants who can be accommodated in the International Law Fellowship Programme. The courses also provide participants with an opportunity to focus on contemporary issues of international law of common interest to the region, with a view to promoting greater understanding and cooperation on such issues.

19. Owing to the increase in the demand for international law training, the Codification Division continues to explore the possibility of designating permanent venues for the regional courses in order to facilitate the most efficient and cost-effective organization of those courses on a regular basis for Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

20. In 2012, a regional course in international law was organized for French-speaking lawyers from countries in Africa. The course was held in Addis Ababa from 6 February to 2 March 2012 and was organized by the Codification Division, in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Union. The Commission provided a seminar room, offices, equipment, transportation and administrative assistance for staff of the Codification Division and lecturers, as well as interpretation services for the opening and closing sessions. The African Union made a voluntary contribution of $30,000 to the regional course and organized a study visit to its headquarters, including transportation for that purpose. A total of 28 participants (20 men and 8 women) attended the course.[9]

21. The seminars for the regional course included: "Introduction to international law" (Y. Daudet, Secretary-General of The Hague Academy of International Law and Professor Emeritus, University of Paris I (Panthéon-Sorbonne)); "Human rights

[8] The Codification Division wishes to express its appreciation to The Hague Academy of International Law, the *Revue québécoise de droit international*, Cambridge University Press, Éditions A. Pedone and Schulthess Juristische Medien for the use of scholarly writings and legal materials for academic purposes as part of the study materials for the Fellowship Programme.

[9] A total of 97 applications were received from 26 African States Members of the United Nations. Twenty-six participants were selected from the following countries: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal and Togo. Two participants from the African Union also attended the course. In addition, a staff member of the Economic Commission for Africa attended the course as an observer.

law" and "Movement of persons" (F. Ouguergouz, Judge, African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights); "International environmental law" (L. Boisson de Chazournes, Professor, University of Geneva); "Law of the sea" (T. Treves, Professor, University of Milan and former Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea); "Self-determination in international law" and "The importance of international law in twenty-first century Africa" (A. Yusuf, Judge, International Court of Justice); "International humanitarian law" and "International criminal law" (D. Momtaz, Professor, University of Tehran and former member of the International Law Commission); "Diplomatic and consular law" (E. Wyler, Lecturer, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva); "International organizations" and "International trade law" (H. Ruiz-Fabri, Professor, University of Paris I (Panthéon-Sorbonne)); "Researching international law", "State responsibility" and "Peaceful settlement of disputes" (P. Bodeau-Livinec, Professor, University of Paris VIII (Vincennes Saint-Denis)); and "The work of the International Law Commission", "Reservations to treaties" and "Immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction" (G. Buzzini, Legal Officer, Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs).

22. A study visit was organized to the African Union, which included the following lectures by its officials: "Perspectives on some selected African Union policies and decisions" (B. Kioko, Legal Counsel of the Commission of the African Union); "The African human and peoples' rights system" (H. S. Salah, human rights expert); and "The African peace and security architecture" (A. M. Kambudzi, Secretary of the Peace and Security Council).

23. The Regional Course in International Law for Africa will be held for the third consecutive year in Ethiopia in 2013 if there is sufficient funding.

24. The Regional Course in International Law for Asia-Pacific will be held in Thailand from 12 to 30 November 2012. The seminars will include: "Peaceful settlement of international disputes" and "Diplomatic protection" (L. Caflisch, Honorary Professor, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, and Chair of the International Law Commission); "Introduction to international law", "State jurisdiction and immunities" and "State responsibility" (M. Kawano, Professor, Waseda University); "Law of treaties" and "International organizations" (P. Bodeau-Livinec, Professor, University of Paris VIII (Vincennes Saint-Denis)); "International human rights law" (M. Pinto, Professor, University of Buenos Aires); "Law of the sea" (T. Treves, Professor, University of Milan, former Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Member of The Hague Academy Curatorium); "International humanitarian law" and "International criminal law" (K. Riordan, Director General of Defence Legal Services for the New Zealand Defence Force); "International trade law" (M. M. Mbengue, Professor, University of Geneva); "International environmental law" (S. McCaffrey, Professor, University of the Pacific, former member of the International Law Commission); and "Research in international law" and "The work of the International Law Commission" (D. Nanopoulos, Legal Officer, Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs).

25. The Codification Division researches and collects legal materials recommended by the lecturers for the regional courses. The Division utilizes its desktop publishing programme for the technical preparation of training materials in

hard copy.[10] In addition, CD-ROMs or USB flash drives are provided to facilitate electronic research for participants in developing countries with limited access to the Internet.

26. The Codification Division will conduct a regional course in international law for Africa at the headquarters of the African Union from 1 to 26 April 2013 if there are sufficient voluntary contributions. The Division will conduct a planning mission in Costa Rica in 2013 with a view to conducting a regional course in international law for Latin America and the Caribbean in 2014. It will not, however, conduct a regional course in international law for Asia-Pacific in 2013 owing to a lack of financial support.

United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law

27. The Audiovisual Library of International Law was created by the Codification Division in response to the increasing demand for international law training which could not be met by traditional training courses. The Audiovisual Library is a virtual training and research centre with more than 300 leading international law scholars, judges and practitioners from different countries and legal systems who contribute to its three pillars, namely, the Lecture Series, the Historic Archives and the Research Library. The Lecture Series contains more than 270 lectures on a broad range of subjects of international law. The Historic Archives contain introductory notes by leading authorities on more than 90 legal instruments, as well as procedural histories, related documents and archival audiovisual materials prepared by the Codification Division. The Division researches, preserves and digitizes the audiovisual heritage of the United Nations in the field of international law for the Historic Archives to the extent possible based on the amount of voluntary contributions. It has not been possible to do so in 2012 owing to insufficient resources. The research library provides an extensive online library consisting of treaties, jurisprudence, publications and documents, and scholarly writings.

28. The Audiovisual Library gives the United Nations the capacity to provide high-quality training to an unlimited number of individuals and institutions in countries around the world free of charge via the Internet at a relatively low cost. As part of its dissemination activities, the Codification Division gave Audiovisual Library presentations at the Regional Course in International Law in Ethiopia, the African Foundation for International Law Conference in Mozambique, the International Law Fellowship Programme in the Netherlands, the Yeosu World Expo in the Republic of Korea, the Australian and New Zealand Society of the International Law Conference in New Zealand, as well as the Committee on

[10] The Codification Division prepared nine and eight volumes of training materials for the 2012 Regional Course in International Law for Africa and the 2012 Regional Course in International Law for Asia-Pacific, respectively. It wishes to express its appreciation to En Temps Réel, Brill Academic Publishers, the Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs, Centro de Direito Internacional, Centro Internacional Bancaja para la Paz y el Desarrollo, CNRS Éditions, Edinburgh University Press, Éditions Bruylant, Editions Nemesis a.s.b.l., Éditions A. Pedone, The Hague Academy of International Law, the *ILSA Journal of International and Comparative Law*, Matthew Bender & Company Inc. (a member of LexisNexis Group), the National Assembly of Quebec, the *New York University Journal of International Law and Politics*, Oxford University Press, Professor J. H. H. Weiler, Thomson Reuters and University of Chicago Press for the use of scholarly writings for academic purposes as part of the study materials for the regional courses.

International Judicial Relations of the United States Judicial Conference in the United States of America.[11] The Audiovisual Library has been accessed by more than 450,000 users in 192 Member States.

29. As noted during the presentation of the pilot project for the Audiovisual Library in 2007 and repeatedly thereafter, this is a major undertaking that exceeds the existing resources of the Codification Division. The Division will continue to further develop the Audiovisual Library only if it receives the necessary funding.

Dissemination

30. The dissemination of legal publications and information through the Internet, as well as other electronic media, is intended to supplement the limited number of hard copies, without prejudice to the unique value of printed materials for legal research and education, in particular for lawyers in developing countries with limited access to the Internet. These materials are provided free of charge on the Internet to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, in particular for lawyers in developing countries. During the period under review, two new websites were created by the Codification Division for the publications *Legislative Series* and *Summaries of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the Permanent Court of International Justice* (see annex II).

Distribution of United Nations legal publications

31. Copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 2012 have been provided to the institutions in developing countries that have been receiving such publications under the Programme and to other institutions in a number of countries, in particular developing countries, for which requests for such publications have been made by the Member States concerned.

III. Guidelines and recommendations regarding the implementation of the Programme of Assistance in 2013

32. The activities under the Programme of Assistance will be carried out in 2013 in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly during its sixty-sixth session (A/66/505, sect. III) and approved by the Assembly in resolution 66/97.

IV. Administrative and financial implications of the Programme of Assistance

A. During 2012

33. During 2012, the actual cost of producing and supplying publications to institutions in developing countries fell under the allocations relating to

[11] Similar presentations have previously been made in China, Ethiopia, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Sweden, Ukraine and the United States of America.

administrative and common services of the substantive programme budget to which each publication belongs.

34. Concerning the funding provided for the International Law Fellowship Programme, a total of $437,500 was included in the regular budget under section 8, Legal affairs (grants and contributions), of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.

35. In its resolution 66/97, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide to the programme budget for the next and future bienniums the necessary resources for the Programme of Assistance to ensure the continued effectiveness and further development of the Programme, in particular the organization of regional courses in international law on a regular basis and the viability of the Audiovisual Library. The Assembly further reiterated its request to Member States and interested organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of activities under the Programme. Accordingly, on 24 January 2012, a note verbale was sent to Member States to draw their attention to resolution 66/97.

36. In 2012, voluntary contributions were received for the Audiovisual Library from Finland ($6,142), Germany ($54,132), Israel ($5,000), New Zealand ($7,761), Sweden ($25,000) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ($7,921). In addition, a pledge for contributions for the Audiovisual Library was received from Mexico ($5,000). Voluntary contributions were also received for the regional courses in international law from Ghana ($1,000), New Zealand ($8,191), Qatar ($3,000) and the African Union ($30,000). No other voluntary contributions were received for the activities of the Codification Division under the Programme of Assistance.[12]

37. In 2012, the following countries made contributions for the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Fellowship on the law of the sea: Argentina ($5,000), Cyprus ($2,580), Finland ($6,074), Monaco ($10,335), Sri Lanka ($10,000), Trinidad and Tobago ($5,000) and the United Kingdom ($20,000).

B. During 2013

38. The cost of handling and shipping United Nations legal publications issued in 2013 is covered by the estimates under the relevant sections of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.

39. With regard to the International Law Fellowship Programme, as noted in paragraph 34 above, an amount of $437,500 was included in the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 under section 8 (Legal affairs).

40. The Secretary-General will continue to request voluntary and in-kind contributions to the Programme, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/97. It

[12] Voluntary contributions were received for the Programme of Assistance in 2011, after the preparation of the previous report of the Secretary-General on this item (A/66/505), from Trinidad and Tobago ($10,000), as well as for specific Programme activities: (a) for the International Law Fellowship Programme, from Ireland ($2,100); (b) for the regional courses in international law, from the Congo ($10,366) and Finland ($9,312); and (c) for the Audiovisual Library, from the Czech Republic ($1,823), Finland ($9,312), Ireland ($8,962), Italy ($5,000), Mexico ($5,000), Sweden ($25,040) and Switzerland ($24,975).

is to be noted that the amount of voluntary contributions has significantly decreased in recent years and that the available resources are not sufficient to fund the regional courses in international law or to further develop the Audiovisual Library in 2013.

V. Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

A. Membership

41. The General Assembly, by its resolution 66/97, appointed the following 25 Member States as members of the Advisory Committee for the period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2015: Argentina, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania and United States.

B. Consideration of the report of the Secretary-General by the Advisory Committee at its forty-seventh session

42. The forty-seventh session of the Advisory Committee was chaired by the Permanent Representative of Ghana, Ken Kanda. Secretariat services were provided by the Codification Division. The following members of the Committee were present: Argentina, Chile, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Suriname, United Republic of Tanzania and United States.

43. The Secretary of the Advisory Committee reviewed the activities conducted in 2012 and the progress achieved by the Codification Division in its efforts to strengthen, revitalize and expand the Programme of Assistance to better respond to the increasing demand for international law training and research materials in developing countries before its fiftieth anniversary, in 2015.

44. The Advisory Committee commended the Codification Division on those activities, which were of great value to practitioners and academics in countries around the world, and on its efforts to enhance those activities.

45. The Secretary of the Advisory Committee reviewed the financial and administrative aspects of the Programme, including the reduction in regular-budget funding for the Programme in recent years and the significant decline in voluntary contributions. She noted that the resources available were not sufficient to conduct the regional courses in international law or to further develop the Audiovisual Library. She also noted that the insufficient funding for those activities would need to be taken into account when preparing the programme of activities for the biennium 2014-2015, to be considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session.

46. The Advisory Committee recognized the major contribution of the Programme to the teaching and dissemination of international law for the benefit of lawyers in all countries, legal systems and regions of the world for almost half a century, in addition to the increasing demand for international law training and research materials, which created new challenges for the Programme.

47. The Advisory Committee noted with concern the insufficient funding for those activities and decided to consider the viability of voluntary contributions as a method for funding those activities and the need to provide a more reliable funding method through the regular budget at its forty-eighth session.

48. The Advisory Committee recommended that steps should be taken to implement the request of the General Assembly, in its resolution 66/97, that the Secretary-General provide to the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015 the necessary resources for the Programme of Assistance to ensure the continued effectiveness and further development of the Programme, in particular the organization of regional courses in international law on a regular basis and the viability of the Audiovisual Library.

Annex I

Legal publications issued by the Office of Legal Affairs

Codification Division[a]

(a) *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*: 2005 *Yearbook* (Spanish); 2006 and 2007 *Yearbooks* (Chinese); 2006 *Yearbook* (Russian); 2011 *Yearbook* (English);[b]

(b) *Reports of International Arbitral Awards*: vol. XXX (forthcoming);

(c) *The Work of the International Law Commission*: 8th edition, vols. 1 and 2;

(d) *Legislative Series*: *Materials on the Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts*;

(e) *Summaries of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the Permanent Court of International Justice* (forthcoming);

(f) *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*: ST/PSCA/1/Add.12 and Add.13 of the *Repertoire* (covering the periods 1993-1995 and 1996-1999, respectively);[c]

(g) *International Instruments related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism* (Chinese);[d]

(h) *Yearbook of the International Law Commission*: 1995 *Yearbook*, vol. II (Part I) (Chinese); 1996 *Yearbook*, vol. I (Chinese); 2004 *Yearbook*, vol. II (Part I and Part II) (English); 2004 *Yearbook*, vol. I and vol. II (Part II) (French); 2004 *Yearbook*, vol. I and vol. II (Part II) (Spanish); 2005 *Yearbook*, vol. I (French).

Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

Law of the Sea Information Circular: No. 35.

International Trade Law Division

(a) *Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, 1974, as amended in 1980, with revised explanatory note*;

(b) *UNCITRAL Digest of Case Law on the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, 2012 edition*;

(c) *UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency: The Judicial Perspective*;

(d) *UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules (as revised in 2010)*;

[a] The Codification Division has continued its desktop publishing programme to expedite the issuance of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*, the *Reports of International Arbitral Awards* and *The Work of the International Law Commission*, and extended it to the *Legislative Series* and *Summaries of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the Permanent Court of International Justice*. The Division will continue its desktop publishing programme for those publications, as well as training materials, as long as it has the resources to do so.

[b] The Codification Division will continue to explore the possibility, depending on available resources, of preparing a special volume of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook* containing legal opinions not previously included in the publication, which was first published in 1963.

[c] See the relevant report of the Secretary-General (A/67/189).

[d] See General Assembly resolution 49/60.

(e) *UNCITRAL 2012 Digest of Case Law on the Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration*;

(f) *UNCITRAL, Hague Conference and Unidroit Texts on Security Interests*;

(g) *Case Law on UNCITRAL Texts (CLOUT)*: abstracts Nos. 112 to 116;

(h) *Bibliography of recent writings related to the work of UNCITRAL*, 1968 to present.

Treaty Section

(a) United Nations, *Treaty Series*: 45 volumes submitted for publication;[e]

(b) *Monthly Statement of Treaties and International Agreements*;[f]

(c) 2012 treaty event publication (forthcoming).

[e] Pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

[f] Pursuant to article 13 of the Regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Annex II

Websites maintained by the Office of Legal Affairs

Website	*Uniform resource locator*
Treaty Section	
United Nations Treaty Collection	http://treaties.un.org
Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea	
Oceans and the law of the sea	www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm
International Trade Law Division	
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	www.uncitral.org
Codification Division	
Codification of international law	www.un.org/law/lindex.htm
Sixth Committee of the General Assembly	www.un.org/en/ga/sixth
International Law Commission	www.un.org/law/ilc
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	www.un.org/law/chartercomm
Ad Hoc Committee on Criminal Accountability of United Nations Officials and Experts on Mission	www.un.org/law/criminalaccountability
Ad Hoc Committee on the Administration of Justice at the United Nations	www.un.org/law/administrationofjustice
Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996	www.un.org/law/terrorism
Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property	www.un.org/law/jurisdictionalimmunities
Ad Hoc Committee on an International Convention against the Reproductive Cloning of Human Beings	www.un.org/law/cloning
Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel	www.un.org/law/UNsafetyconvention

Website	*Uniform resource locator*
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	http://untreaty.un.org/cod/icc/index.html
United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	www.un.org/law/programmeofassistance
International Law Fellowship Programme	www.un.org/law/ilfp/
Regional courses in international law	www.un.org/law/rcil/
United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law	www.un.org/law/avl
United Nations legal publica ons portal	www.un.org/law/UNlegalpublications
Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs	www.un.org/law/repertory
United Nations Juridical Yearbook	www.un.org/law/UNJuridicalYearbook/index.htm
Summaries of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the International Court of Justice	www.un.org/law/ICJsummaries
Diplomatic conferences (official records of proceedings)	http://untreaty.un.org/cod/diplomaticconferences/index.html
Reports of International Arbitral Awards	www.un.org/law/riaa
United Nations Legislative Series	www.un.org/law/legislativeseries
Summaries of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the Permanent Court of International Justice	www.un.org/law/PCIJsummaries